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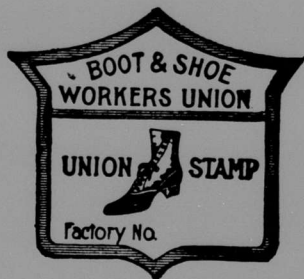
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 8, 1915.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?
FREE SPEECH AND ITS LIMITS.
THE PARCELS POST.
STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
THE LITERACY TEST.

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❖- What Will the Harvest Be? -❖

The State Legislature is in session and the people will soon know the difference between the before and after conduct of those they elected to represent them, though it is unlikely there will be found any very large number of deceptionists among our legislators, if for no other reason, because it is not a wise position for a person to assume who does not court political oblivion in the State of California.

In the years agone it was quite common for candidates for public office to promise one thing before election and perform another after—to promise the people cheese and feed them chalk. Organized labor has often been the victim of such men in the past, though each year the number of them has decreased.

The man who openly opposes labor when making his campaign for office can not be the legitimate subject of criticism by the workers if he continues his policy after election, but the candidate who poses as a friend of the worker in hypocritical fashion and solely for the purpose of attracting the votes of the wage earners, is too despicable for mere words to depict. He is only to be compared with the creeping things that crawl under cover and out of sight until their hiding place is revealed by a ruthless tearing away of the cover under which they drag their full length.

It was believed, and not without reason, that the people of this State had relegated such characters to political oblivion and that they had been buried so deeply that it would not be necessary in future to pay much attention to them, but later developments indicated that there was more truth than poetry in the assertion that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that the people must never be apathetic, that watchfulness and caution must ever be the order, or we shall have misrepresentatives in our legislative chambers rather than representatives.

However, the people are not without a means of protecting themselves against the false pretender of these times, thanks to the foresight of the progressive thinkers of the day. The recall can be exercised by the voters to rid themselves of the deceptionists. While the electors hesitate to make use of

this possibility, when the conduct of an elected official becomes too flagrant, and violation of pre-election promises so numerous as to be the common rule, the people can be depended upon to disconnect him from the office he disgraces. It will pay all to watch that they may know who fails to keep the faith.

Political sagacity has been defined as "the power to tell a band wagon from a hearse," and though there may be some few men in the present legislature who can afford to designate organized labor as anything but the band wagon, it might be well for the workers to keep their eyes open and endeavor to demonstrate at the next election to such members that legislating in the interest of greed is apt to lead to the use of a political hearse in their cases. During the previous session of the Legislature there was but one really flagrant violation of pre-election pledges, viz: Senator Owens of Contra Costa County.

While it is always hazardous to indulge in prophecy, we venture the prediction that the present session of the State Legislature, like its predecessor, will pass many measures of great benefit to the people, as well as others calculated to increase their power and influence over the future. If this shall not be the result those responsible for the failure so to do must be made to feel the consequences, for in no other way can a truly democratic government of the people by the people and for the people be perpetuated in this great State of ours. Though there seems at present little need of it, again we quote the warning: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

While nothing can be done during the first month of the session except to introduce bills, those presented ought to give a fairly reasonable and safe index as to what the extreme limits of progressive and reactionary legislation can be. We can then settle down to await just what the harvest is to be.

Labor is not asking for a great deal from the present session, but it does expect to get what it is asking for because every measure advocated is in the interest of the great mass of the people, and it is proper that they should be enacted into law.

FREE SPEECH AND ITS LIMITS.

Disturbances in various parts of the country which were particularly acute in New York City last winter have given rise to a widespread discussion of the right of free speech. Many persons, whether in sympathy with the views or the methods of the agitators or not, were much impressed by the claim that constitutional rights were being violated. To examine into this question the National Civic Federation appointed the following committee of lawyers throughout the country:

Alton B. Parker, former chief justice Court of Appeals, New York, chairman.

William M. Ivins, New York.

Stephen S. Gregory, former president American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.

Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.

Peter W. Meldrim, president American Bar Association, Savannah, Ga.

Henry St. George Tucker, former president American Bar Association, Lexington, Va.

James Bronson Reynolds, New York.

Charles L. Jewett, New Albany, Ind.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., New York.

Frank Lyon Polk, corporation counsel, New York.

John W. Griggs, former attorney general of the United States, New York.

Robert C. Taylor, assistant district attorney, New York.

Howard C. Dickinson, assistant district attorney, New York.

This committee has given serious consideration to the subject and hopes at an early date to report upon its findings. It has received a preliminary report made by Roland P. Falkner, director of the Industrial Economics Department, which contains a review of many characteristic free speech incidents and of the action of the courts upon them.

A consideration of these cases, it is stated, tends to dispel the popular notion that the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution is the right of any individual to express his opinion at any time, at any place, and under any circumstances. The first amendment to the Federal Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . ." and Justice Story in his famous commentaries on the Constitution says:

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak, or write, or print whatever he might please, without any responsibility public or private therefor, is a supposition too wild to be indulged by any rational man." (§ 1880.)

The Supreme Court of the United States confirmed the view that speech, like all other personal rights, is subject to certain reasonable limitations, when it said:

"The law is perfectly well settled that the first ten amendments to the Constitution, commonly known as the Bill of Rights, were not intended to lay down any novel principles of government, but simply to embody certain guaranties and immunities which we had inherited from our English ancestors, and which had from time immemorial been subject to certain well-recognized exceptions arising from the necessities of the case. In incorporating these principles into the fundamental law there was no intention of disregarding the exceptions, which continued to be recognized as if they had been formally expressed." (165 U. S., 281.)

The report shows a large number of cases where an outcry has been made that free speech was invaded, but where persons have overstepped the limits between liberty and license which commend themselves to common sense, and which for the most part rest on the principle that personal rights cannot be exercised in conflict with equally valid rights of other persons.

That the safety of the state and the preservation of society is supreme over every consideration of individual rights is seen by the vast powers which in a state of war are lodged in the government. One has only to consider the extraordinary measures which have been taken by foreign governments in the last few months to see how important this principle is. Nor are we lacking incidents in our own history. When during the Civil War a meeting at Albany, N. Y., protested against the arrest of Vallandigham for treasonable utterances made in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, President Lincoln said:

"Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury and habeas corpus throughout the indefinite peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man can contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life."

The underlying principle of the defense of society and the maintenance of law and order is just as important in time of peace, though happily the occasions for its exercise are much less numerous. There is a broad power vested in the government to promote the public welfare, which is superior to individual rights. On this point the Supreme Court of the United States has said:

"Neither the (Fourteenth) amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the state, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the state, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity." (113 U. S., 31.)

The occurrences with which the report deals, and which have recently called public attention to the constitutional right of free speech, concern the limitations upon the right which are founded in public necessity, and do not take into consideration the very obvious case of slander which is of private rather than of public interest.

Quite a number of cases have arisen out of the experiences of street speakers who have found their assumed right to speak where they pleased was in conflict with municipal ordinances and police regulations. They have asserted that such ordinances were improper and unconstitutional, and that the right of free speech is thereby curtailed, in express violation of constitutional provisions. Incidents of this character have occurred in widely scattered parts of the country, in Boston, in Amsterdam, New York, in Atlanta, and in San Diego. That the streets cannot be monopolized by public speakers not only appeals to common sense but has been asserted over and over again by the courts.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts said: "For the legislature absolutely or conditionally to forbid public speaking in a highway or public park is no more an infringement of the rights of a member of the public than for the owner of a private house to forbid it in his house." (Quoted in 167 U. S., 47, affirming decision.)

The Supreme Court of Georgia has said: "The primary object of the streets is for public passage. They should be kept open and unobstructed for that purpose . . . The streets of the city are peculiarly within the police control for the purpose of preserving and protecting their use by the public as thoroughfares. A man has many constitutional and legal rights which he cannot lawfully exercise in the streets of a city. Thus every citizen has a right to lawfully acquire and hold personal property; but he has no right, constitutional or otherwise, to insist

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upon storing his possessions in the street. Every man has the inalienable right to sleep and eat (if he has the edibles) but he has no constitutional right to make his bed or set his table in the street. . . . At proper times and in proper places, one may make loud noises or shoot a gun or test his lung power vocally to a considerable extent without offense against the law, but there is no right inherent or constitutional to make vociferous outcries or practice gunnery in the street." (121 Ga., 587.)

As one of the decisions quoted involved the case of a man who preached the gospel of Christ, and the other that of a man who preached the gospel of socialism, it can be seen that these high courts in reaching identical conclusions were not swayed by the character of the utterances under review. Sometimes a suspicion arises that the clamor which is made over free speech is a mere pretense to further a special propaganda. In the San Diego case, where the frequent meetings of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, in the central part of the city, led the city councils to pass an ordinance forbidding street speaking within certain limits of the central districts, there was confessedly an attempt to break down this ordinance by overcrowding the city jail and by imposing a burden of expense upon the city. To carry out this purpose an appeal was made to the members and friends of the organization throughout the country for financial support with which to carry on this "fight for free speech." It was charged by the Socialists, who were not in sympathy with the I. W. W.'s that the whole campaign was a mere scheme to draw money into the treasury of the latter organization.

In political campaigns members of the audience frequently seek to interrupt speakers and gain the attention of the assembly, though such efforts oftentimes result disastrously to those who make them. The plea that persons are deprived of their right of free speech under such circumstances, is not tenable. In 1912, at a political meeting held under auspices of the Democratic party organization in Brooklyn, an ardent suffragist attempted to draw the speaker, Mr. Wilson, then a candidate for the presidency, into a discussion of woman's suffrage. He told her that he was there to discuss national not local questions; but she insisted, much to the annoyance of the audience, which resulted in her being ejected from the meeting, arrested and fined. On an appeal, her plea that her right of free speech had been impaired was set aside very vigorously by the courts, which said:

"There is no question of free speech or of oppression involved in this case, and it does not bulk large with incidental questions of liberty. There is but the simple question whether the defendant—a person—wilfully disturbed a meeting in violation of the statute." (29 N. Y. Crim., 325.)

Still less does the right of free speech authorize an individual to intrude upon a religious gathering and interrupt the orderly course of worship by questions or by haranguing the congregation. The case of Bouck White is still in public remembrance. His effort to force the pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church into a discussion of the labor situation in Colorado, resulted in his arrest and conviction for disturbing a religious meeting. No appeal to the constitutional right of free speech could mitigate the fact that he had deliberately disturbed a religious service, committing an act which, as one formerly engaged in the ministry of one of the great religious denominations, he must have known to have been not only a breach of good manners but an offense against the law.

A common sense respect for the rights of others has embodied in the law certain restrictions on the right of free speech as regards the

time and the place when it may be exercised. It also places reasonable restrictions upon what may be said in public gatherings. It requires that the language used shall be peaceable and not of such a nature as to cause disorder or incite to crime. The civil authorities are not required to sit idly by when incendiary speeches incite mobs to destroy order, peace and property, which it is the duty of those authorities to preserve and maintain. A speech at a public meeting likely to result in the commission of offenses against public order need not be tolerated. It is not necessary that there be a direct provocation to a breach of the peace; it is enough if the circumstances under which the speech is made, the violence of its language, and the passions which it awakens, are likely to prompt the hearers to commit offenses against the law.

It was on such grounds that the police broke up at different times the disorderly meetings held by Tannenbaum and his followers in New York last winter. It was on analogous grounds that John Most was twice sentenced to prison. In one case the charge was that of unlawful assembly; in the other case the printing of an article on murder which was an apology for and an advocacy of crime. The offenses charged, it is true, do not directly involve the right of free oral utterance but the law is in every respect analogous.

It is commonly supposed that Most was punished for advocating anarchy; technically this was not the case since at the time of the Most trials there was no law upon the statute books as at present making the advocacy of criminal anarchy a crime. The New York statute on this subject has not been tested in the courts, but the definition given to anarchy is such that it appears only as a specific illustration of the general principle of law, prevalent everywhere, that men may not by public speaking incite others to the commission of crime.

The report covers a variety of incidents where a claim has been made that free speech has been invaded. A review of these cases shows that while free speech is the right to express one's opinions orally, it is not the right to do so in language of any character, since words which tend to incite to disorder, violence and crime, or language which is blasphemous or obscene may not be used. Neither is it the right to express one's opinion for every purpose since one may not incite to disorder or crime or advocate criminal anarchy. Neither is free speech the right

to make one's self heard at any time or at any place since the right may not be exercised at times and places when so doing interferes with equal rights of other persons. But these necessary restrictions upon speech do not impair the reasonable freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

Without any reference to the opinion of others, and without any chance of partiality in your own, there is one test by which you can all determine the rate of your real progress. Examine, after every period of renewed industry, how far you have enlarged your faculty of admiration, consider how much more you can see, to reverence, in the work of masters; and how much more to love, in the work of nature. This is the only constant and infallible test of progress. That you wonder more at the work of great men, and that you care more for natural objects.—John Ruskin.

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SACRAMENTO LETTER.

January 6, 1915.

This letter is intended to supply information conveying personal impressions of events at Sacramento, information of a kind that is not supplied by the correspondents to the daily press of the State, but which may be relied on by the readers of the "Labor Clarion" as equally authentic and current among the legislators and lobbyists attending the session.

Upon arrival of your correspondent at the capital, the bulk of the incoming legislators were found in the lobby of the Hotel Sacramento.

The first labor fight, though one of minor consequence, was already in progress. It centered around Henry B. Miller, candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly. Brother Miller is a highly respected member of organized labor, being a member of the Machinists' Union involved in the strike of the Federation of Shopmen, and also past president of the Sacramento Federated Trades and Labor Council. Miller won in the non-partisan caucus held immediately before the convening of the session last Monday and was elected by a vote of 72 as against 5 for his opponent, Calderwood of Los Angeles. The San Francisco Assembly delegation had intended to support ex-Assemblyman Andrew Cunningham of San Francisco for the position, but withdrew his name in the interest of Mr. Miller.

On Monday at noon, officially, but in fact twenty minutes later, to enable the non-partisan caucus to finish its deliberations, the Chief Clerk swore in the Assemblymen-elect in four different batches of ten, twenty, twenty and thirty. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Albert J. Wallace swore in the twenty-one Senators-elect in one batch. Senator Edward I. Wolfe of San Francisco is the odd Senator, elected at the recall of ex-Senator Edwin F. Grant.

Both houses adopted temporarily the rules of the last session. The press of the State is spreading the information that the lobbying rules are to undergo important changes. The legislators themselves are seemingly satisfied with the not over-liberal rules in vogue in 1913, wherefore it would be interesting to know what new restrictions are to be proposed. Probably the press would forbid all lobbying. This is in line with its general attitude toward the Legislature, which might be said to consist in a fervent wish that it may be entirely abolished.

The press of the State is assiduously publishing the information that the present personnel of the Legislature is desirous of letting things well enough alone, and that it is not anxious to either propose or enact any considerable new or important legislation. After a canvass of members of both houses, who are affiliated with all the several political parties, the consensus is that the Legislature is convened for the purpose of enacting new legislation, and that such is going to be the business of this session just as much as any of its predecessors.

At the inauguration of the State administration Tuesday evening, Governor Hiram W. Johnson promised to stand in the shoes of his predecessor (himself), and to do equally well as heretofore by the people who have returned him to office with such a magnificent vote. The same sentiment was echoed by Lieutenant-Governor Eshleman, and it was echoed in the fervent applause of all present, indicating the representatives of the Republican party, who are looked upon with suspicion by the Progressives, but who, nevertheless, profess willingness to work and vote for progressive legislation of a non-political character.

Legislative headquarters have been established at 929 K street, and all facilities provided to accommodate all agents and promoters of labor legislation.

The railroad brotherhoods are represented by the following:

James M. Murphy of the Railroad Trainmen. This is Mr. Murphy's fourth session as a member of the railroad brotherhoods' joint legislative board. He is now the dean of the labor lobby.

John Finley, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

N. S. Ballenger, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

D. S. Valentine of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Mr. G. A. Thomas is here representing the California Typographical Conference. In regard to the heralded trouble in the State Printing Office, Mr. Thomas states that all anticipations in that direction are unfounded, that the work of the office will be conducted efficiently and under union conditions, and that there are plenty of men available to print everything the Legislature may require.

In regard to legislative measures, such are now in preparation and hundreds of bills are ready for introduction. As it is an important matter to obtain proper material for the different committees, and it is the intention not to report bills out during this part of the session, the formality of introducing bills is not so pressing. This condition will insure better preparation of the measures, and will occasion also a saving to the State and the public by avoiding useless duplication of printed bills.

The legislative reference bureau is in good working order and will expedite the drafting of many measures.

The Governor's message indicates that free employment bureaus may be established as an emergency measure. The only fight on the measure will be occasioned by the rivalry between the two offices of Labor Commissioner and the Commission on Immigration and Housing as to which office shall have charge of the bureaus.

A splendid semi-monthly pay-day bill will be introduced and passed, as the railroad brotherhoods now favor such a measure.

Of new measures seen by your correspondent is one providing for increase of pay for election officers at State elections.

The spirit of the 1915 session is splendid. Unless something extraordinary occurs to destroy that spirit, the people of the State may expect a good session, one that will redound to the benefit of all the people and that will maintain our record as the most progressive State in the Union.

DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

Ending eleven years' of litigation, the Supreme Court Monday held that some two hundred Connecticut trade union members must pay \$252,130.09 damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for a nation-wide boycott of D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturers who refused to unionize their shops. The bank accounts and homes of many of the men already are under attachment to pay the judgment and the next step will probably be foreclosure.

Leading lawyers of Congress disagree on whether this decision meant that union workmen would be liable in the future for damages on account of boycotts. Some hold that the Clayton Anti-Trust law passed last year after this suit had been tried, would make another such prosecution impossible.

It was in the Danbury Hatter's case that the Supreme Court decided in 1908 that labor unions were subject to the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and sent the suit back to the New York Federal Courts for trial. The judgment, the largest ever before the court under the Sherman law, as well as the vigorous defense of the union men, attracted wide-spread attention to the litigation.

The newly elected officers of Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 are: President, W. O. Malley; vice-president, J. B. Wilson; financial secretary, J. G. Enright; corresponding secretary, J. O'Leary; recording secretary, T. Sheehan; treasurer, F. Kennedy; inspector, W. Dunn; trustees, J. Rennie, R. Fletcher, E. Ravella; delegates to Labor Council, W. Mowser, J. McPhilips.

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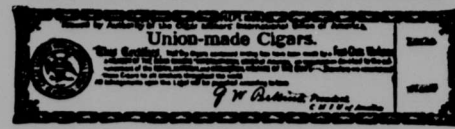
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THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition will open on time.

This means 9 a. m. on Saturday, February 20th. The program for the great day is now under consideration.

The grounds will close to the public next Sunday, January 10th, at sunset. The work of installing exhibits will then go forward with a rush.

The general admission to the Exposition will be: Adults, 50 cents; children over ten, 25 cents; children under ten, free.

Books of season tickets, containing 288 admissions, are now on sale at the Service building, on the grounds. The price is \$10. These books have been set aside for stockholders and their friends and can only be secured through authorization of these stockholders.

Other admission books of fifty and one hundred admissions can be secured by the public. These sell for \$20 and \$40, respectively. The individual admissions stand the purchaser 40 cents. The tickets are transferable and good if detached.

Additional admission will be charged to the various concessions. Otherwise the general admission covers everything.

Today the status of the Exposition is as follows:

All of the main structures are either wholly or practically completed.

Of the eighteen foreign buildings, many are entirely complete and the others nearly so. Of the twenty-eight State buildings, a few are tardy but will be finished on time; the rest are well along.

The concessions on the Zone are unfinished, but this is rapid work and is progressing rapidly.

One-fourth of the exhibits have been received.

The collier Jason, bringing the main European exhibits, has sailed from Liverpool. Eleven carloads are en route from Cuba.

Many other small consignments have been shipped and will reach here before February 1st.

There will be ample time to install them all satisfactorily.

The Exposition will be entirely complete when it opens, February 20th. This has been true of no other exposition in history.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces another splendid and novel show for next week. Joseph Santley, who will be remembered as the successful star of "When Dreams Come True," will head the bill. He will be assisted by Ruth Randall and Josephine Kernell. That clever singing comedian, Frederick V. Bowers, who was successfully featured with "The Sweetest Girl in Paris" and McIntyre and Heath, will present an act called "Bright Smiles and Bright Songs" in which he will have the aid of Ada Ripel, Robert Mose Burks and Charles Jones, dancers, and Oscar Frederickson as conductor. George McKay and Ottie Ardine call their skit "On Broadway." It is composed of bright patter and distinctive songs which are given in a fresh and breezy style that compels popularity. Charles F. Semon, "The Narrow Fellow," who is both comedian and musician, may be relied upon for a diverting act. Hal and Frances, a remarkably clever team, will divert with the song skit "The Stock Farm." Rebla, juggler and pantomimist, who works with a sang-froid that is particularly appealing, will make his first appearance in this city. He is lately from Europe, where he is highly thought of. The only holdovers will be the Avon Comedy Four and the Bell Family of nine in their superb musical act.

It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. It affects us even more than our intimate social relations do. Our confidential friends have not so much to do with shaping our lives as the thoughts we harbor.—J. W. Teal.

THE PARCELS POST.

By S. B. Davidson.

The parcels post should be enlarged. The government should not stop at the eleven pound mark. It should not until it has completely absorbed the express companies. If the government can carry a letter from your door to the country at cost, why can't it carry a bushel of potatoes at cost from the country to your home? If it can carry a newspaper from the newspaper office to the farmer's home at cost, why can't it carry at cost a case of eggs from the farmer to you? It is the business of any government to look after the welfare of its people. When it fails to look after your welfare, then it has no reason for its existence.

This government cannot do its best toward you so long as it allows a few men at the head of the express companies to amass great fortunes in handling the things you need. Yet this is what the government has allowed the express companies to do to you in the past, and is continuing to do today. Sixty years ago they started in carrying packages you sent and received with no assets other than favorable contracts with the railroads.

After paying the railroads for handling their goods and paying their employees their wages, after paying all expenses in every department, they have in the short period of sixty years extracted from you nearly two and one-fourth hundred million dollars. Or every year three and one-half million dollars. These figures are still so large that the mind can't grasp their meaning, so let us reduce them to terms within our understanding. The average wage of you working people in this country being \$518, the express companies have taken from you every year a sum equal to the wages of seven thousand men, for which they have rendered no useful service to mankind. For, remember, the ones to whom this inconceivable amount is paid, do not in any way work to carry on the business. Not one of them has ever handled a package of express, never acted as bill clerk, never drove an express wagon.

Not one of them ever does even so little as to sweep the office floor. All they ever do is to rake in the money—your money—and spend it in idle luxuries such as butterfly balls, monkey dinners, and lewd dances which would put to shame the Sultan of a Turkish harem. All they ever do is to demand that the wages of seven thousand of you working people go to them each year so by that they can make beasts of themselves, while you work and strive and toil to try to feed and clothe yourself and those who are dependent on you.

Is it any wonder that you are never able to get anything ahead? Is it any wonder you cannot afford to take a much needed rest, when you have these parasites continually sucking your life blood? It is time you demanded the government to enlarge the parcels post until it has completely absorbed the express companies. It is time for you to throw off your back these bloodsuckers and let them do as you have to do—work or starve.

With these people out of the way, life will take on a different meaning to you. You will be put in close touch with the rural districts where the farmer sang while he worked in the fields plowing, sowing, planting, growing and harvesting; where he gathered and stored the things which nature in her lavish abundance has given to make you happy and strong, that you may help her in making life beautiful and pleasant for you. With the parcels post thus enlarged, you will be one step nearer to economic and industrial freedom.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

January Reductions

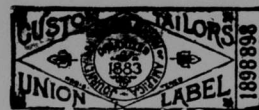
In order to keep our large force of Tailors employed this dull month

We Offer a Reduction of

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The only hat made in San Francisco by Union Hands and sold in 5 exclusive Lundstrom Stores by Union Clerks

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6 STORES

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Repairing
Warranted
for TWO
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JEWELERS--OPTICIANS
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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

Hushed be every thought that springs
From out the bitterness of things.

—Emerson.

In order to start a co-operative department store the State Federation of Labor of Indiana is taking a referendum vote on a proposition to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member per month for one year. It is estimated the assessment, if favorably acted upon, will net more than \$900,000 with which to launch the co-operative enterprise.

It is said an attempt will be made at the present session of the State Legislature to establish a State constabulary system whereby wolves willing to join such an institution for pay may be handy to prey upon the workers during strikes. Pennsylvania has such a body and they have proven a disgrace to civilization and shame to a great American State. California has no hesitancy in copying the good things of other States, but must carefully avoid appropriating any of the bad legislation or customs. We want no State constabulary to disgrace us.

Astronomers tell us there are planets so far from the earth that fast as sight travels a human life is not long enough for our vision to reach them even if we were not so shortsighted. However, we can let the scientists worry about that matter, but there are men and women in the labor movement so shortsighted as to be unable to see the value to themselves of demanding the union label on their purchases, and we all know a human life is long enough for that journey, and that the individual need but open the eyes to be able to see plainly the merit of the label.

A strong agitation is going on, particularly among those interested in the United Railroads, in favor of licensing the jitneys out of existence because they interfere with profits on the car lines. Occasionally some misguided labor organization has been found opposing the introduction of labor-saving devices because they interfere with opportunities for work. At such times those who are now loudest in their demand for a high license on the automobile busses were also loudest in their warning to labor about the hopelessness of standing in the way of progress. We are not especially opposed to such a license law because these machines are using the public streets in carrying on a business for profit, and perhaps should pay for the privilege, but desire to call attention to the fact that it makes a difference whose ox is gored.

:- The Literacy Test :-

There has been a great deal of discussion of late concerning the desirability of restricting immigration through the medium of the literacy test. Much of the discussion has been of a highly ridiculous character, the arguments being advanced by those who see their opportunities for employing cheap servile labor instead of the independent, self-respecting and intelligent workman, vanishing.

Chester H. Rowell, treating the question in the "California Outlook," says:

"It is to be hoped that President Wilson's opposition to the literacy test will be sufficiently effective to prevent the inclusion of any test in the immigration bill. There has never been any pretense that a literacy test was desired for its own sake. The mere ability or inability of an immigrant to read is not of itself any indication whether or not that immigrant is a desirable addition to the American population. If an immigrant is likely to be able to take care of himself, and if his personal qualities are such that his children are likely to inherit the capacity to take advantage of American opportunities, the mere fact that he himself lacked those opportunities in his youth is of no immediate importance, except as a personal handicap to him. This is conceded by everybody. But inasmuch as the countries of Northwestern Europe had already established schools long enough ago for the present generation of immigrants to have attended them, while the countries of Southeastern Europe are still lacking in schools for all the population or have established them so recently that a considerable part of the now adult population had no opportunity to attend them, it follows that the literacy test will exclude very few immigrants from Northwestern Europe and very many immigrants from Southeastern Europe. The purpose from the labor right standpoint was to put on any possible test which would decrease the total number of immigrants and the purpose from a broader standpoint was to find some subterfuge which would let in immigrants from one corner of Europe and exclude immigrants from another corner of Europe, without the embarrassment of making this distinction directly."

It is our hope that if President Wilson vetoes the bill the Senate and House will speedily pass it over his protest.

There is no truth in the assertion that "there has never been any pretense that a literacy test was desired for its own sake," because organized labor, through years of experience, has learned that aliens arriving here who can read and write, more readily adapt themselves to American conditions and stand much more firmly for the American standard of living than do those who are unable to do so. The alien who can pass the literacy test is less likely to tear down the conditions built up by years of patient struggle by the American workers, than is the illiterate, so that the ability to read on the part of the immigrant is a question of some little concern to the toilers of the United States, in spite of all assertions to the contrary.

It is true the literacy test will keep out but few immigrants from Northern Europe, but it is also true that the Scandinavian, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and some of the Slavic immigrants from Northern Europe cause labor in this country very little trouble in upholding our standard of living, while on the other hand, those from some sections of Southern Europe and Northern Asia, where educational opportunities are rare, are a constant source of annoyance. When an immigrant comes here who can read and write in some language or tongue it is easier to acquaint him with the hopes and desires of the American worker and induce him to help build up rather than tear down established working conditions, and this is the real cause of the strenuous opposition to the literacy test coming from some sources.

The wage workers of America have no objection to immigration which can not be employed by the vicious greedmongers among employers to tear down our standard of life, but they do most vigorously protest against the bringing in of hordes which tend to shatter their hopes, destroy their possibilities and reduce them to a condition of slavish deference to wealth.

These are a few of labor's reasons for asking for the literacy test and the restriction of immigration, and those who have the best interests of the American, the newcomer and the nation itself at heart will not object to the present program of labor in this regard.

Fluctuating Sentiments

One of the British labor papers refers to a common enough, but especially mean, method of gaining a reputation for patriotism. There are many Belgian refugees seeking new homes in England. Employers are announcing publicly that they will take care of the expatriated Europeans, and of course are being lauded in the press and otherwise for their humanity and "true British hospitality." The labor people have discovered that they take advantage of the necessities and ignorance of the Belgians by endeavoring to hire them for less than the standard wages. It is more than likely the American "lovers of humanity" who started the agitation to bring the Belgians here had in mind the possibility of thus plundering them, too.

Vast numbers of horses are being killed on the battlefields of Europe. Motor vehicles are used in great numbers, but horses are in demand. Those which are killed must be replaced by fresh horses from time to time, two months being the average length of life of these animals. If the war goes on a year or two longer, thousands and thousands more must be supplied. Disregarding for the moment all the other and greater agonies of war, agonies suffered by men at the front, by women at home, and by children in want,—can the sale of American horses to the warring nations be justified? The United States is forbidden by the rules of the game to sell guns and powder to the nations engaged in slaughter. But horses for the armies are as much a part of war equipment as are guns and powder. Disregarding for the moment the suffering of all these animals, and their annihilation in turn upon the battlefields,—the American people may well question whether the sale of horses—and more horses—is justifiable.

"Infant Care" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It is the second of a series of popular pamphlets for the use of mothers on the care of children. The new publication takes the baby from birth through its second year, dealing with such questions as feeding, clothing, bathing, sleep and exercise, or in other words, with the questions which all mothers must face, sooner or later, in the care of the baby. The book is written in simple, non-technical language, easily understood by the average American mother. Special mention is made, also, of the care of American babies in the tropics. It contains 84 pages, is illustrated with a number of plates and pictures and includes an appendix and a useful index. The appendix gives a list of other Government publications regarding matters of domestic economy, such as milk, foods, home sanitation, and other subjects of importance in the work of making the home suitable for the rearing of children. The pamphlet will not, of course, take the place of the advice of a physician, but it includes a section on how to keep the baby well, which describes the minor ailments of babyhood and the symptoms indicating the onset of more serious illness. Special emphasis is placed on the danger to infants of whooping cough and measles. The pamphlet was prepared, under the direction of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the bureau, by Mrs. Max West, who also prepared the pamphlet on Prenatal Care, which was the first of the Care of Children series. Infant Care, like all the other publications of the bureau, may be obtained free of charge by addressing a postal card request to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Wit at Random

Court (to prosecutor)—Then you recognize this handkerchief as the one which was stolen?
Prosecutor—Yes, your Honor.

Court—And yet it isn't the only handkerchief of the sort in the world. See, this one I have in my pocket is exactly like it.

Prosecutor—Very likely, your Honor; there were two stolen.

Wallie—They say that people that like each other get to look alike?

Irene—Yes.

Wallie—Ah—er, have you noticed any change on me?

Irene—Not a cent.

It was the grammar lesson, and the teacher was explaining the difference between a common and abstract noun.

"An example of a common noun is dog," she said, "for you can see it, while you cannot see anything that is an abstract noun. For instance, have any of you seen abundance?"

There was silence for about a minute. Then a little boy got up and said:

"Please, ma'am, I have never seen a bun dance, but I have seen a cake walk."—Hamilton (Canada) "Labor News."

"The train struck the man, did it not?" asked the lawyer of the engineer at the trial.

"It did, sir," said the engineer.

"Was the man on the track, sir?" thundered the lawyer.

"On the track?" asked the engineer. "Of course he was. No engineer worthy of his job would run his train into the woods after a man, sir."

"When the British attacked Washington in 1813 all the Congressmen had to leave the city. Of course they came back later."

"Did they collect mileage both ways?" eagerly inquired the Congressman addressed.—Pittsburg "Post."

"Look here!" said an excited man to a druggist. "You gave me morphine for quinine this morning."

"Is that so?" replied the druggist. "Then you owe me 25 cents."—"Christian Register."

"What's de matter wid Jimmy?"

"Aw, he feels disgraced fer life. His mudder come out yesterday and took him home right off second base."

A young man who had been calling rather frequently of late on a Richmond girl was waiting for her in her father's library the other evening when that stern parent entered the room.

"Young man," said the S. P., "I want to know your intentions."

"Why," was the answer, "my present intentions are to go home."

And he did.—Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

"You may talk as much as you want to," she declared, "but I know that men are wickeder than women are. I confidently expect that when I get to Heaven I will find the place principally inhabited by women."

"I don't doubt it, my dear," answered the man. "That will be your punishment."

"Don't be funny. Where will you men be, then?"

"We will be found, as usual—in the smoking-room on the floor below."—New York "Post."

Miscellaneous

MAN'S CHOICE.

By Marguerite Head.

For ages they murder—O God, how long!
Yet still they are singing the old, old song
Of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

But ever and ever the thundrous voice
Of Justice is bidding them use the choice
Implanted by God in the souls of men.

Use it, abuse it, renounce if you will,
But out of the chaos it thunders still.
It speaks, in a tone they can not elude,
Alike to the king and the multitude;
Murder and plunder and poverty's hell,
Or love and blessing the choice shall tell.
Use it, abuse it, renounce if you will,
But out of the chaos it thunders still.

And they shall account for the blight and wrong,
Who, arming for battle, yet sing the song
Of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

For ever and ever the terrible voice
Of Justice is bidding them use the choice
Implanted by God in the souls of men.

You wish to be perfect and to feel that you are so and under those conditions you would be at peace. But real peace in this existence must be attained with a full view of one's own imperfections, neither slurred over nor tolerated, but on the contrary, condemned to the full extent. Then one bears the humiliation of one's frailty in peace, because there is no more clinging to self.—Fenelon.

ALONE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Learn to be alone.

To be healthily alone is to be morally afire. In such solitude are the ideas of centuries hatched. Big minds think, decide, stand—conquer, while alone. They self-examine and self-construct.

Learn to think alone.

Lincoln was alone with his pine knots and borrowed books; Hugo was alone with his mean garret and pen; Cromwell was alone at St. Ives behind his plow handle. Wherever great problems or vital decisions have had to be met, men have calmly withdrawn that they might the better weigh everything.

Learn to decide alone.

Emerson says—"Trust thyself; every heart vibrates to that iron string." Can a man trust himself away from himself? Is not the vital test and final greatness of a man all focused on his ability to stand absolutely alone in emergencies? Props irritate and unnerve. So do irresponsible natures. The crowd eats away independence. Real worth tops like a mountain cap. Nobody can mistake it. Like the mountain itself it stands alone. No one will ever do for you what you are able to do for yourself—alone.

Learn to stand alone.

If you have personal problems to solve—get alone. If you are dissatisfied with what you are—get alone. You will look strangely true to yourself when examined alone. Nothing stimulates like getting alone—so long as you get alone to improve yourself.

Learn to conquer alone.

American Federation Newsletter

Bakers Make Gains.

Striking bakers in Galveston report steady gains in their effort to reduce working hours. They are asking for an eight-hour day in the machine shops and nine in the hand shops.

Navy Yard Organized.

Organized workers declare the unionization of the Philadelphia navy yard is now almost complete. New locals of steamfitters, sail makers and colored laborers have been installed, and a union of painters is nearly perfected. This condition has been made possible by these workers realizing that only through organization will their requests for a betterment of conditions be given the attention accorded other navy yards. This sentiment has spread to other workers, who are joining the union of their craft. It is proposed that a joint conference board be established immediately.

Printers Locked Out.

At New Orleans a lockout of printers employed on the "Times-Picayune," "Daily States" and "Item" has followed an attempt by these workers to establish a five-day law for the benefit of their idle fellow craftsmen. To this change the publishers objected, claiming it was against the contract and "disorganized their forces." The printers offered to submit the question to arbitration, but the publishers refused, demanding that the law be first repealed. This was followed by a demand that the union call a meeting of its members, at which time the publishers asked that the five-day law be rescinded, wages reduced, and the priority law be abrogated. An immediate answer was requested, and when the printers objected they were locked out.

Humanity Will Win.

"No matter which side conquers, the spirit of humanity will win in the end. This spirit was uppermost until a week before the war. It will regain its place," said Dr. Stanton Coit of London, England, in a public address in Columbus, Ohio. The speaker believes that there will be a United States of Europe "in a century or two," but first there will be a United States of Britannia and a United States of Germany. Dr. Coit is evidently not impressed with the patriotism of bankers. He said their lack of this quality "appalls me," and that "bankers could stop this war on short notice if they wanted to."

Adopts Union Scale.

The Mayor of St. Louis has signed the union wage scale ordinance, recently passed by both branches of the municipal assembly. The act will take effect the 11th of this month, and provides that all city employees shall be paid the prevailing union wage rate. For the purpose of enforcing this law it is provided that officers charged with employing mechanics and laborers shall "report to and make inquiry of the executive officers of such organized labor unions and to fix from time to time the rate of wages to be paid to such mechanics or laborers employed by the city so ascertained to be the prevailing rate among members of such unions." In accepting the union rate as a standard for its employees, this city has taken a position, unionists declare, that will be of value to workers in their efforts to better conditions.

Fast Life Causes Insanity.

The stress and strain, the keener competition and congested housing conditions are greater factors in the increase of insanity than is the vice of dissipation of city life, according to a report by Dr. Joseph A. Hill on "the insane in

institutions," just issued by the Federal Census Bureau. In the six years from 1904 to 1910, covered by the report, there was an increase of 25 per cent in the number of insane persons reported. In the same period the total population increased only 12 per cent. While the number of insane persons is increasing, there is an increase in the methods of caring for these unfortunates. On this subject the report says: "At the same time there has been a great improvement in the agencies for discovering cases of insanity and bringing them under institutional care. These institutions for the insane are becoming more generally accessible, not only by the increase in the number of such institutions, but also by the improvements in the means of transportation and communication."

Crime of Crimes Defined.

The "News-Bee" of Toledo makes editorial comment on Superintendent Frederick, of the Cleveland public schools, who was fined and sentenced to jail for denying teachers the right to organize. Recently Frederick was defeated in the State Supreme Court, and the paper says: "Frederick, backed by a bone-head board, for years has fought to hold his teaching body under vise-like discipline. He fought the teachers' right to have a say in the business side of their work. They were to do as they were told, to take what they were given and be grateful. When they formed a union to give strength to a battle they couldn't win separately, he deliberately broke the law by marking the leaders, for dismissal, though in point of competence they were among the best teachers on the staff. Not only so; but after a judge, by injunction, had revealed to him the law's intent, he still defied it and flouted the court, as well. Conduct like this forbids sympathy and requires drastic action."

Object To Surprise Tests.

While the word "strike" was not used, Grand Chiefs Stone and Carter, of the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods, plainly intimated to the wage arbitration board now in session in Chicago, that if the men fail to get relief from nerve-destrating "surprise tests" the workers will take matters in their own hands. The board will pass on the requests of Western railroad engineers and firemen for higher wages, and a mass of testimony has been introduced by the workers to show the effects of these "surprise tests," which consist of flashing a red light along the road, and then, when the engineer applies the emergency brakes and he and his firemen are prepared to jump for their lives, a white light appears. Both brotherhood executives assured the arbitration board it was not their intention to threaten or intimidate, but in the plainest language possible insisted that the men were tired of company promises. B. C. Kuehl, a Burlington railroad fireman, told the board of the Burlington's practice in forcing firemen to do the work of switchmen. He said that long periods in front of a blazing fire box exhausted him physically and caused his clothes to become wet with perspiration. "In the dead of winter," he continued, "when the thermometer is very low, firemen on our road are compelled to leave their locomotive cab under these conditions and perhaps walk for a mile or more to a switch. It is like going from a hot room in a Turkish bath to an ice-house. Our clothes are damp when we leave the engine, but before we walk very far they are frozen as stiff as a sheet of tin." It was shown that the average pay of a fireman is about \$2.50 a day. In the Western territory these workers shovel from eight to twenty-two tons of coal unaided, according to the length of the run. The installation of heavier locomotives has resulted in the demotion of thousands of young engineers to the scoop shovel and crowded out an equal number of firemen.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW BILL.

JOSEPH SANTLEY, late star of "When Dreams Come True," assisted by Ruth Randall and Josephine Kernell, in "A Touch of Musical Comedy"; FREDERICK V. BOWERS & CO., "Bright Smiles and Bright Songs"; McKAY & ARDINE, "On Broadway"; HAL and FRANCES in "The Stock Farm"; CHARLES F. SEMON, "The Narrow Fellow"; REBLA, the Unconcerned Juggler; THE AVON COMEDY FOUR. Last Week THE BELL FAMILY, nine Brothers and Sisters, in an artistic musical offering.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Near Mission Street



It OUTSHINES Them All!

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following San Francisco trade unionists passed away: Joseph M. Shea of the machinists, Philip Galvin of the structural iron workers, Thomas Parkinson of the photo-engravers, Walter Dreyer of the stationary engineers, John G. Barnett of the cigarmakers, Daniel Connell of the printers, John Fulhern of the riggers and stevedores, William J. Slattery of the marine engineers, and Philip Trau of the laundry workers.

Thomas Parkinson, for many years an active member of the Photo Engravers' Union, died Sunday night at his home in this city. Parkinson was a man of sterling character, genial disposition, and had a host of friends. He was employed by "The Bulletin" up to two months ago, when he was stricken with pulmonary tuberculosis. Parkinson is survived by a widow and four children. The funeral was held from the family residence, 120 Hartford street, at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday. Interment was at Mt. Olivet.

United Laborers' Union has elected these officers for the ensuing term: President, C. C. Doherty; vice-president, Joseph Boyce; recording secretary, Theodore Wiltz; treasurer, Frank Donigan; financial secretary and business agent, William F. Dwyer, assistant business agents, J. T. Sullivan, P. J. Leary; George T. Beckwith, B. Murphy; conductor, John Whalen; sergeant-at-arms, Nicholas Steffes; trustees, James Regan, John Forsythe, Joseph Boyce; auditors, James Regan, Joseph Boyce, John Forsythe; executive board, W. F. Dwyer, G. T. Beckwith, G. Nolte, J. Forsythe, J. T. Sullivan, J. Boyce, B. Murphy; delegates to Building Trades and Labor Council, P. J. Leary, G. T. Beckwith, J. Boyce, J. Forsythe, J. T. Sullivan, W. F. Dwyer, B. Murphy, G. Nolte, P. Walsh, F. Donigan, C. C. Doherty; death benefit fund committee, J. Boyce, B. Murphy, G. T. Beckwith, W. F. Dwyer, P. J. Leary.

The Labor Council at its last meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Archbishop Riordan.

A clear profit of almost \$50,000 was netted by the municipal railways for October, according to the monthly report of Leonard S. Leavy, book-keeper for the Board of Works, of the receipts and expenditures of the municipal street railways. The report covers the month of October and shows the receipts, less transfer deductions, to be \$114,600.10, and the audited expenditures to be \$63,075.30. This leaves an excess of receipts of \$51,524.71, from which must be deducted \$1665.07, to comply with the Boynton compensation act.

The Waitresses' Union has elected these officers: President, Lettie Gardener; vice-president, Ida Keene; secretary, Laura Molleda; treasurer, Tillie Funk; business agents, Edith Reynolds, Irene Dahl; inside guard, Millie Swarm; trustees, Minnie Blount, Estelle Pacha, Martha Petrie; custodian, Irene Hosier; delegates to local joint board, Lena Hopper, Laura Molleda, Lettie Gardener; to San Francisco Labor Council, Laura Molleda, May Bartley, Lettie Gardener, Lena Hopper, Edith Reynolds, Billie Vernon, Noney Cordes; to international convention, Lena Hopper, Irene Dahl, Laura Molleda, Lettie Gardener.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 has elected these officers: President, Don Cameron, vice-presidents, J. D. Barnes and Fred Ayers; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, Bert Bush; trustees, C. Thornberg, R. Chance, G. Maguire; delegates to Labor Council, Cameron, Bush, Curran, Leahy, McDonald, Wheeler; to City Front Federation, Barnes, Cameron, Curran; to District Council Iron Workers, Bush, Wheeler, McDonald, Curran, Leahy, Cameron; conductor, G. Losier; warden, Lew Morris; sergeant-at-arms, James Stewart.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets
and Liabilities of

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

SAVINGS BANK ONLY

Dated December 31, 1914

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$5,305,000.00), of the State of California and Cities and Counties thereof (\$5,961,725), of the State of New York (\$1,899,000.00), the actual value of which is	\$13,639,582.40
2—Cash in Vault	3,741,595.05
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$1,762,000), the actual value of which is	4,657,493.91
	\$22,038,671.36

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$30,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$728,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,375,000.00), "San Francisco Gas and Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds (\$523,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "German House Association 6 per cent Bonds" (\$191,000.00), "Panama-Pacific International Exposition 6 per cent Notes (\$70,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	34,146,296.44
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The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the States of Oregon and Nevada. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.

5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	476,500.00
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The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.

6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$2,228,821.30), and in the County of Santa Clara (\$1.00), in this State, the actual value of which is	2,228,822.30
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(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is	992,894.38
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The Condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.

7—Interest on Loans and Bonds—uncollected and accrued	180,390.50
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TOTAL ASSETS	\$60,063,574.98
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LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$56,090,558.37
(Number of Depositors, 86,207. Average Amount of Deposits, \$650.65).	

2—Contingent Fund—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds	\$ 180,390.50
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3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,792,626.11
	3,973,016.61

TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$60,063,574.98
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THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

By CHARLES MAYO, President,

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

CHARLES MAYO and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said CHARLES MAYO is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

CHARLES MAYO, President,
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1915.

CHAS T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held December 30, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President Gallagher.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Street R. R. Employees, Ed. Corbett, Jack McDonald, J. P. Scott, F. E. Davidson, Henry Rowe. Janitors—J. N. Street, C. M. Erickson. Delegates seated. The credentials from Butchers' Union were referred back to the union for correction.

Communications—Filed—From California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$1500 for Stockton assessment. From Pile Drivers, relative to working conditions. From Senator George C. Perkins, in reference to bill dealing with convict labor. From Senator John D. Works, favoring Seamen's Bill. From Waitresses' Union No. 98 of Los Angeles, thanking Council for purchasing tickets. From A. F. of L., relative to unaffiliated local unions; telegram from T. Vitaich, secretary of the Stockton Labor Council, to Brother Casey, notifying miscellaneous unions of meeting in Stockton on Monday evening, January 4th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stable Employees' Union, requesting boycott on "Class A" stables, 2609 Bush street. From Bakers No. 24, requesting boycott on Langendorf's Bakery, 886 McAllister street. From International Association of Marble Workers, appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in reference to the Convict Labor bill. From Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to unaffiliated local unions. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Cameron H. King, relative to Legislature establishing a State constabulary. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, dealing with method of presenting bills to Legislature.

Referred to Label Section—From Coopers' International Union, stating that the Calumet Baking Powder Company is now fair to their union. From Garment Workers of Baltimore, stating that the firm of Sonneborn & Company had settled differences and is now fair. Resolutions from the California State Federation of Labor relative to bakers' label. From the A. F. of L., resolutions relative to the United States Broom and Brush Company of Chicago being unfair.

Referred to Secretary—From Fresno Labor Council, in reference to unfair attitude of J. H. Newburgh Grocery Co., Mark & Allie Plumbing Company, and the Purity Cracker Company of San Francisco. From Anti-Jap Laundry League, requesting list of labor conventions which will be held in San Francisco during coming year.

From A. F. of L., resolutions dealing with matters affecting the interests of our organizations as well as the interests of wage workers. Moved that that part dealing with legislation be referred to law and legislative committee; carried.

Resolutions authorizing president and secretary of this Council to underwrite loan in the sum of \$20,000 from the Bank of Italy for new Temple were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that appeals from Home Rule in Taxation League and Umbrella Workers of New York be filed. Appeal from A. F. of L. on behalf of miners, glove workers and textile workers was laid over one week. Communication from Cigar Makers' Union relative to United Profit Sharing Company, was referred to the law and legisla-

tive committee for investigation and report. Committee recommended that a sub-committee of three be appointed to sit with Milk Wagon Drivers and Milk Dealers' Association in order to bring about an agreement satisfactory to both. Bros. Gallagher, McLaughlin and O'Connell were appointed. Committee recommends that the Stationary Firemen, Steam Engineers No. 64 be instructed to file their jurisdictional claims with the Council, the Council in turn to forward same to A. F. of L. for a decision. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Moved to exclude Thomas McConnell from Council meetings for all time; carried.

Unfinished Business—Committee on Ford and Suhr petition were empowered to communicate with interested parties in the presentation of pardon.

New Business—Moved that law and legislative committee be instructed to make investigation of unemployed question as it applies to labor and ascertain if the city charter is being violated; motion lost.

Moved that when Council adjourn it do so out of respect to the memory of Archbishop Riordan.

Receipts—Hatters, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$24; Metal Polishers, \$8; House Movers, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Sailors, \$40; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Printing Pressmen, \$32; Web Pressmen, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Retail Clerks, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Refund from Stockton Committee, \$11; Press Feeders, \$32; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Butchers, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Stockton Assessment, \$331.60; Label Section, \$6. Total receipts, \$672.60.

Expenses—Secretary, \$80; postage, \$10; Theo. Johnson, \$50; Stenographers, \$102; Committee to Stockton, \$25; Pernau Publishing Co., \$5.25; repairing furniture, \$6.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Label Section, \$6. Total expenses, \$314.75.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE?

By James H. Maurer.

The only living wage for the workers is all the wealth that their toil produces. Taking the figures of production published by the government, this would mean that after the cost of the raw material is deducted from the product of the worker, the equivalent of \$40 per week would be the just share of the toiler. This would be the least amount and many would produce much more. For those who refuse to credit this statement I would call attention to the fact that Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, is now paying a minimum wage of \$30 per week and makes a frank statement that he is not paying the workers the full share of their product. How can other employers explain away this statement of Ford's? When the majority of the workers of this country determine to use their organized power to secure this living wage they can get it. In the meantime we can use what power we now have to compel legislation to improve our condition so that we can fight with more efficiency for our ultimate goal, which is the living wage that I have defined. Our opponents know what our ultimate goal is, and that is the reason they are straining every effort to fool the workers that they may continue to rule and rob them.

This is wondrous, not to see merely just what is before you, but to look forward to those things which must be.—Terence.

Every craft and every power soon becomes old, and is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom; for no man can accomplish any craft without wisdom. Because whatsoever is done through folly, no one can ever reckon for craft. —Alfred the Great, King of England 872-901.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

HERE IT IS.

San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1915.
Editor "Labor Clarion."

Dear Sir: We have heard much nonsense during the past few months about the unemployed, and while I know my views are not in harmony with the ideas of the sobbers who waste much sympathy on those who are not deserving, to the detriment of those who should be helped, I hope you will have the courage to publish this letter whether you like the idea conveyed or not.

I have always held that the sympathy given young single men who wander over the country was worse than wasted, as is plainly set forth in a conversation I recently had with a young giant who approached me for assistance. I said to him:

"Why don't you earn a living and quit this tramping and begging?"

"I can't find a chance to get anything to do," he replied.

"Are there others depending upon you or do you just want a chance for yourself?"

"I have no one to support but myself, but I can't even do that because there is nothing to do—no job to be had."

"Are you in good physical condition or are you unable to do physical labor? What kind of a medical examination could you pass?"

"Physically I am in fine condition and could do any kind of labor offered me. I could pass any kind of medical examination. There is nothing wrong with me."

"You don't mean to tell me that you are physically nearly perfect, yet compelled to beg for food to eat?"

"That is just exactly what I mean to tell you."

"That is strange. I notice that the United States government is advertising for young men to join the army and navy all the time, and officers tell me they never have a full supply of men—that they can't get enough men. Why don't you join one of these wings of service?"

"But I don't want to join the army or the navy. I want something else to do."

"Then you are not compelled to beg. It is purely a matter of choice with you. You would rather beg than do something else. Few people in this world can do just what they want to. Most of us are doing things we don't want to do, and don't like to do, but we do them to earn a living. Do you think we ought to support you in idleness simply because you don't want to do what you can get to do? Don't you see the utter absurdity of the thing—the unreasonableness of your position? A man with others dependent upon him could refuse to join the army or navy with some shadow of right, but you, who would rather beg than do so, are not, I believe, entitled to any consideration."

As he wheeled around and walked away he said: "To h— with you."

Respectfully,

BEALEAH M. SMITH.

FIVE ACQUITTED, TWO GUILTY.

Last Saturday afternoon the jury in the case of the seven Colorado miners indicted for the murder of William King, in the attack of strikers on the Chandler mine on April 25th last, returned its verdict. Felix Pogliano, Tom Easton, Dr. Frank Sutorius, John Ylepso and Matt Graham were acquitted. Dave Robb and Ben Richardson were found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The penalty is from one to eight years' imprisonment. Attorneys for the defense were given twenty days to file a motion for a new trial.

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

PASSING OF A PIONEER.

John Cuddy, a man of noble character and great intellect, was born in Montreal, Canada, January 10, 1844, died at West Oakland, California, October 25, 1914.

He was related to the following distinguished people, a first cousin of the lamented Father Edward Brady (Paulist), who came to California in 1874 in company of Father Wyman, who still lives in San Francisco; also a cousin to Father Joseph Brennen, the pastor of Saint Paul's Church, Kensington, Connecticut. When John was five years old his parents removed to Morrisania, N. Y., where he attended the public school. He was a very bright and ambitious boy. At an early age he expressed a great desire to learn the printing business. When fourteen he started to work in a job office where there was also a small paper printed. In less than one year he was able to make the paper up alone, showing his remarkable ability in this line of work. A short time later the family removed to New York City. Here he commenced to work, first on the "Herald," later on the "Mercury," continuing there until he attained the age of seventeen. He then entered the law offices of Nelson & McCoy in New York, at the same time attending the Cooper Institute, received his diploma, and being admitted to the bar to practice law at the age of twenty-one years.

Urged by his father, he left New York on the 20th of January, 1866, coming by the way of Panama to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival he applied and was given a diploma by Judge McKinstry, admitting him to practice law in the State of California. After practicing law three years he returned to New York to marry a Miss Isabella Duffy, returning three months later to San Francisco with his wife and mother.

In August, 1869, he bought the Pioneer printing office from Messrs. Deffenbaugh and Agnew. He took a young pressman, E. C. Hughes, who was employed in the above office for a partner. The firm was known as Cuddy & Hughes, located at 511 Sansome street.

No amount of money could buy him. He possessed remarkable traits of honesty not often found in man. For many years they were very successful in business and for the past 38 years he has made his home in West Oakland.

The last six years of his life he was afflicted with cancer. During this time he was attended by his faithful, loving wife whose patient ministrations contributed to his comfort until her strength failed.

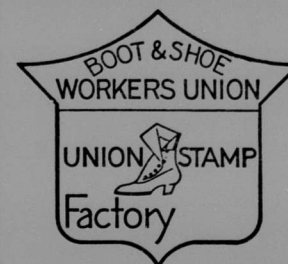
In spite of the overwhelming ravages of the disease, he did not take to his bed until seven months before his death. He passed away suddenly and without a struggle, attended by his devoted wife and two loving daughters. He bore his long suffering with the patience and fortitude of a true Christian.

There are left to mourn his great loss, the widow, two daughters, Gertrude and Isabelle, and three sons, John E., Leo J. and William J. Cuddy.

The funeral services were from Saint Patrick's Church, West Oakland. The high esteem in which Mr. Cuddy was held was evidenced by the large attendance and the beautiful floral offerings. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Nothing must be contentious. Art has many uses and many pleasantnesses; but of all its services none are higher than its setting forth by a visible and enduring image, the nature of all true authority and freedom; authority which defines and directs the action of benevolent law; and freedom which consists in deep and soft consent of individual helpfulness. Individual, that is to say, distinct and separate in character, though joined in purpose.—Ruskin.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

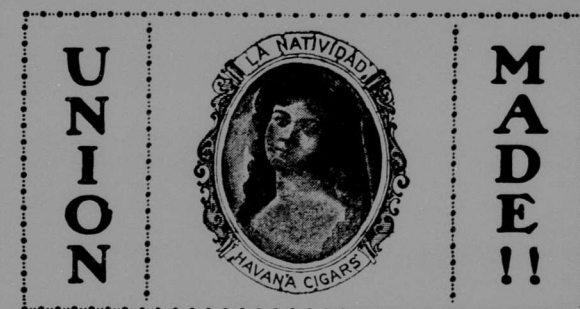


Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.
2267 MISSION ST. Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

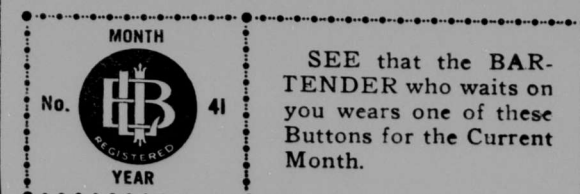
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(31) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(51) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(199) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) **Lauson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(198) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(21) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(141) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco	
Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(28) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(26) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....519 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Secretary Michelson desires information concerning the whereabouts of H. C. Dunn, A. Ferrante, William Sword.

The "Californian Pythian Review," representing 25,000 members of the order in California, is a new venture in the journalistic field, with headquarters in the Phelan Building. King Thompson, late of the "Bulletin" ad department, is editor-in-chief of the new paper, and J. H. Schroder is business manager.

U. G. Wilson, well known member of No. 21, is the proud daddy of a ten-pound baby boy, born Saturday last. The latest bulletin reports that both mother and child are doing well.

Robert L. Telfer of San Jose, who filled the position of deputy State printer under Friend W. Richardson the last four years, was appointed State Printer by Governor Johnson on January 1st, Richardson becoming State Treasurer on that date. The printers of California are to be congratulated upon the appointment of Mr. Telfer, whose services to the union and whose sympathies for his associates have been marked by a degree of consideration at times lacking in men who have risen from the ranks. Daniel D. Sullivan, former president of the California State Federation of Labor, and for years a member of the Sacramento Pressmen's Union, has been appointed Deputy State Printer by Mr. Telfer. Sullivan has been in the State printing office for 31 years and is said to be the oldest employee of the State of California in continuous service.

An Associate Press dispatch of recent date announces that the composing rooms of all the New Orleans newspapers will forever be operated as open shops. On December 27th all of the New Orleans papers locked out the members of the Typographical Union in their employ. This action is the culmination of a controversy arising over the action of New Orleans Union in attempting to establish a five-day work week, intended to relieve distress among the unemployed members of New Orleans Union. At least that is the report which reached this city last Tuesday. For the benefit of the public the New Orleans newspapers have sent out a story that their relations with the union had become intolerable, the proposed five-day law being the last straw added to their load. The press dispatch referred to is amusing in many respects. It says that plenty of skilled printers have reached New Orleans and that all the printing plants are running smoothly. Immediately following this paragraph is another one which says that the sporting editor of the "Item" wrote the copy for his entire page, set the matter up on a linotype machine, put it into the forms and wheeled the truck to the stereotypers at 5 o'clock a. m. Surely this "free and independent" is getting a real taste of freedom. A man that can start getting up his copy during normal working hours and then set the type and make up the page and finish the job at 5 o'clock in the morning should be congratulated. A few more of his caliber would make it unnecessary for the rest of us to bother about working. The statement that plenty of skilled printers are available is contained in the last paragraph of the dispatch, which announces that 14 reporters, editors and office employees are working in the composing room of the "Item" and that similar conditions exist in the other papers.

Daniel Connell, veteran printer, well known throughout the country, died at St. Joseph's Home, where he has been during the past several years, last Tuesday evening. Mr. Connell was a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 84 years. The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's Hospital on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Raggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue.

S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Polson.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGahan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguere, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Sts., Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before January 11, 1915, will earn interest from January 1, 1915.

L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before January 11, 1915, will earn interest from January 1, 1915.

A. SEABORO, President.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California St., San Francisco. Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first Sts. Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave. Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1915.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1915.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK Valencia and Sixteenth Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1915. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1915.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK 316 Montgomery St. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1915.

S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite Third. For the half year ending December 31, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1915.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half year ending December 31, 1914, payable on and after January 2, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before January 11, 1915, will earn interest from January 1, 1915.

L. W. HELLMAN, JR., President.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

The successful candidates in the recent election of the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific were: President, W. Davock; vice-president, D. Walker; financial secretary and business manager, Patrick Flynn; recording secretary, J. Keville; treasurer, A. Pryal; directors, F. Burk, F. McQuade, L. Strand, J. Berry, A. Kennedy; patrolmen, C. Harrington, J. Clark, J. Carney, J. Lyons, W. Mehan, T. Farrell; janitor, J. Gallagher; delegates to Labor Council, Patrick Flynn, J. Clark, J. Keville, A. Pryal, G. Walcott; to Waterfront Workers' Federation of the Pacific, Patrick Flynn, J. Clark, W. Davock.

The newly elected officers of the United Glass Workers' Union are: President, T. Holland; vice-president, W. Stephenson; financial secretary, R. French; recording secretary, S. Goodman; treasurer, H. Leonhardt; auditing committee, H. Zimmer; warden, H. Dinniene; business agent, M. F. Coll; executive board, G. E. Bridges, S. Goodman, F. Simpson, H. Leonhardt; delegates to the Building Trades Council, M. Coll, D. Dinniene, S. Goodman, T. Holland.

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Personal and Local

Dr. Carleton H. Parker will speak before the open forum of the First Unitarian Church, Sunday evening, January 10th, at 8 o'clock, on "Capital and Labor." Dr. Parker's address will give an account of his recent work in Arizona where he was sent as Federal Commissioner on Industrial Relations.

The moving picture operators at their last regular meeting nominated the following for office for the ensuing term: President, P. Boyle and A. Howell; vice-president, C. Sweeney; secretary, A. L. Noriega; financial secretary, H. Braly; treasurer, C. Jones; business agent, L. G. Dolliver; sergeant-at-arms, J. Moser; executive board, H. Lublin, M. P. Meyers, W. Butler, M. E. Greenwald, W. E. Parker, J. Ford, N. E. Moynahan, A. Cohn, R. M. Combs, M. Morie, F. Woodruff, L. Dole, W. Lewis. Nominations were ordered closed at this meeting, no further nominations will be in order. Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting, January 14, 1915, and cast their ballots for the election of officers. Fifteen dollars was paid in sick benefits. Two applications for membership received.

A. W. Brouillet, vice-president of the Labor Council, is a candidate for the office of legislative agent of the Labor Council at Sacramento during the sessions of the Legislature. The election will probably be held next Friday night.

Committees to arrange for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in this city next November, will be appointed at tonight's meeting of the Labor Council.

The Laundry Workers' Union at its last meeting initiated 20 candidates and installed newly elected officers.

Carpenters' Union paid in various benefits during the past week a total of \$40. Eight candidates were admitted to membership.

Announcement made of the result of the election held Saturday evening by Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local No. 24 follows: President, Anton Wahl; vice-president, Wm. Geiger;

secretary-treasurer, E. Eisold; business agent, Ed Hensel; trustees, John Cassidy, Lincoln Martin and Wm. Krueger; sergeants-at-arms, C. Hegeling, L. Schettel and Wm. Stauff; executive board, Marcel Wille, Louis Schettel, Ed. Heinz, Ed. Hensel, E. Eisold, Anton Wahl, Carl Hegeling, Wm. Stauff, and John Cassidy; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Lincoln Martin, John Cassidy, Marcel Wille, Emil Eisold, Ed. Hensel, Ed. Heinz and John Dohrmann. Saturday evening, January 16th, will see the installation of the officers elected. A smoker has been arranged for that date.

Delegates to the Labor Council, elected to represent Waiters' Local No. 30 are: Hugo Ernst, V. E. Chapman, James King, A. C. Rose, G. J. Alt, O. Reichel, John Fink, J. Weinberger, L. A. Francoeur and Theodore Johnson.

A. L. Wilde has just received notice of his appointment as business representative of the International Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, for the fourth district, which comprises the following States: New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California. When the executive council of the American Federation of Labor meets in quarterly session this month, it will issue a charter to the International Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, which will be composed of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. Mr. Wilde was largely responsible in bringing about an amalgamation of the two organizations.

The convention committee of Coopers' Union No. 65 of this city is putting forth strong efforts to make their international convention which will be held in San Francisco in September a record breaker. Correspondence in their official journal from different sections of the country indicates they are to meet with more than ordinary success as many locals are even now arranging to send delegates who will be accompanied by a large number of visitors.

STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Private employment agencies, as now conducted in California, will soon be a thing of the past if the recommendations made by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California to Governor Johnson, in a supplementary report that is just off the State printing press, are carried out. The report is based on investigations carried on for more than a year by the commission's field agents and the experiences of other States where State labor agencies have been established.

The frauds and abuses of private agencies in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento during the last year were investigated by the agents of the commission, and many complaints were received at the San Francisco office from laborers direct who had been overcharged or deceived by unscrupulous employment agents. But this is only one of the minor indictments against the present system of private employment agencies. "Private agencies," the report says, "may find men for jobs, but they can never perform the larger function of distribution agencies of labor. Only a central State agency, with branches throughout the State, can do this."

The report advises the Governor that in the light of the experiences of last winter and the probable distresses of the present season, to urge an emergency measure upon the present session of the Legislature, creating a State bureau of labor exchanges, with branch offices in the centers of population, to gather and disseminate labor intelligence. A sort of a clearing house—bringing the man to the job and the job to the man.

The report advises that the State bureau should co-operate with the Railway Commission to provide low transportation rates to those for whom it finds positions, and if private or philanthropic agencies be allowed to exist, to issue licenses to them and to revoke the same at pleasure.

The commission also urges the passing of definite laws governing sanitation in labor camps, a complete revision of housing laws, some mode of encouraging rural credits, laws to prevent frauds in rural lands sales, a State land bureau to co-operate with the University of California to supply prospective purchasers with needed information regarding the economic uses of land, and the appointment of a commission to further conduct an investigation on the problem of unemployment.

INITIATIVE.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

Initiative is condensed wisdom. The motor power behind ability. The power that makes one perfer the tall uncut to getting in a rut. The power to hit the grit when others throw a fit.

Initiative is always possessed by fighters. Seldom by authors or writers.

Initiative places the possessor with all the world's nobility, the selected select. By nobility we mean character, not ownership or possession of gee gaws.

Initiative is that golden fire that prompts hoboettes desiring to September Morn in the jungle's—Septembers without consulting the town dog catcher.

Initiative is the magic wand that transmutes the baser metals into gold. Whose owners say: To H— with H—. Give us Harmony.

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